What is claimed is:

1. A method for inhibiting new tissue growth in blood vessels in a subject, wherein the subject experienced blood vessel injury, which comprises administering to the subject a pharmaceutically effective amount of an inhibitor of receptor for advanced glycation endproduct (RAGE) so as to inhibit new tissue growth in the subject's blood vessels.

2. A method for inhibiting neointimal formation in blood vessels in a subject, wherein the subject experienced blood vessel injury, which comprises administering to the subject a pharmaceutically effective amount of an inhibitor of receptor for advanced glycation endproduct (RAGE) so as to inhibit neointimal formation in the subject's blood vessels.

3. A method for preventing exaggerated restenosis in a diabetic subject which comprises administering to the subject a pharmaceutically effective amount of an inhibitor of receptor for advanced glycation endproduct (RAGE) so as to prevent exaggerated restenosis in the subject.

sub Q' 4. The method of claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the subject is a non-human animal, a transgenic non-human animal or a human.

5. The method of claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the subject has undergone an angioplasty procedure or has undergone surgery to implant a stent in a blood vessel.

6. The method of claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the inhibitor is a molecule having a molecular weight from about 500 daltons to about 100 kilodaltons.

7. The method of claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the inhibitor is an organic molecule or an inorganic molecule.

8. The method of claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the inhibitor is a polypeptide or a nucleic acid molecule.

9. The method of claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the inhibitor is soluble receptor for advanced glycation endproduct.

10. The method of claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the inhibitor is an antibody which specifically binds to receptor for advanced glycation endproduct.

11. The method of claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the inhibitor is administered to the subject by bolus injection, intraperitoneal injection, i.v., oral administration, topical application to the blood vessel, coating of a device to be placed within the subject, coating of an instrument used during a procedure upon the subject which results in blood vessel injury, or contacting blood of the subject during extracorporeal circulation.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the device to be placed within the subject is a stent or an angioplasty balloon.

13. The method of claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the inhibitor is administered to the subject at a rate from about 2 μg/kg/hr to about 100 μg/kg/hr.

14. The method of claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the inhibitor is coated onto a stent used during an angioplasty of the subject.

15. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the subject is suffering from diabetes, acute thrombotic stroke, venous thrombosis, myocardial infarction, unstable angina, abrupt closure following angioplasty or stent placement, or thrombosis as a result of peripheral vascular surgery.

16. The method of claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the administering is carried out via injection, oral administration, topical administration, adenovirus infection, liposome-mediated transfer, intravenous administration, intraperitoneal injection, bolus injection, topical application to the blood vessel cells of the subject, or microinjection.

17. A method for determining whether a compound inhibits new tissue growth in a blood vessel in a subject, wherein the blood vessel has been subjected to injury, which comprises:

(a) administering the compound to a non-human animal which has undergone blood vessel injury;

(b) determining whether the non-human animal has inhibited new tissue growth or inhibited neointimal formation in said blood vessel when compared to new tissue growth or neointimal formation in an injured blood vessel in an

identical non-human animal which was not administered the test compound;

wherein a decrease in new tissue growth or a decrease in neointimal formation in the non-human animal to which the compound was administered indicates that the test compound inhibits new tissue growth or neointimal formation in the injured blood vessel in the subject.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the compound is an organic molecule or an inorganic molecule.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein the compound is a polypeptide or a nucleic acid molecule.

20. The method of claim 17, wherein the compound is soluble receptor for advanced glycation endproduct.

21. The method of claim 17, wherein the compound is an antibody which specifically binds to receptor for advanced glycation endproduct.

22. The method of claim 17, wherein the non-human animal is a pig, a bovine, a canine, a rat, a mouse, a sheep or a primate.

23. The method of claim 17, wherein the non-human animal is a non-human diabetic animal model.

24. The method of claim 17, wherein the non-human animal is a Zucker fatty rat.